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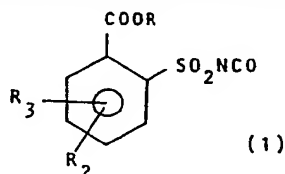
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(54) Substituted benzenesulfonyl isocyanates and preparation thereof.

(57) Benzenesulfonyl isocyanates of the general formula



wherein R is alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl or cycloalkylalkyl, any of which may be substituted;

R₂ is H, halogen, alkyl, -NO₂, -OCH₃, -SCH₃, CF₃, SO₂CH₃, N(CH₃)₂, CN;

R₃ is H, Cl, Br or CH₃;

are valuable intermediates for the production of N-(heterocyclicaminocarbonyl)arylsulfonamides having herbicidal and plant growth regulant activities.

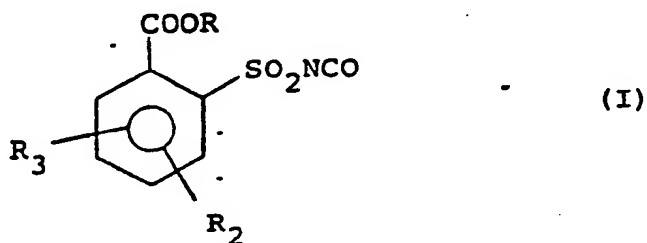
The novel compounds (I) can be made by reacting the corresponding sulfonamide with phosgene.

EP 0 046 626 A2

"Substituted benzenesulfonyl isocyanates
and preparation thereof"

This invention concerns novel substituted benzenesulfonyl isocyanates and a process for their preparation.

5 The novel compounds all have a carboxylic ester substituent in the ortho-position. They may be represented by the general formula:



wherein

10 R is C₁-C₁₂ alkyl; C₃-C₁₀ alkenyl; C₂-C₆ alkyl substituted with one to four substituents selected from 0-3 atoms of F, Cl, Br, 0-2 methoxy groups; C₃-C₆ alkenyl substituted with 1-3 atoms of F, Cl, Br; C₅-C₈ cycloalkyl; C₅-C₈ cycloalkenyl; C₅-C₆ cycloalkyl substituted with any of one to four methyl groups, methoxy, alkyl substituents of C₂-C₄, F, Cl or Br; C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl; C₄-C₈ cycloalkylalkyl with 1-2 CH₃;
20 -CH₂CH₂OR₇; CH₂CH₂CH₂OR₇; CH-CH₂OR₇
CH₃

where R₇ is -CH₂CH₃, CH(CH₃)₂, phenyl,

-CH₂CH₂Cl, -CH₂CCl₂; {CH₂CH₂O}_n, R₈;

{CHCH₂O}_n, R₈ where R₈ is CH₃, -CH₂CH₃

25 CH₃
-CH(CH₃)₂, phenyl, -CH₂CH₂Cl, -CH₂CCl₃,
and n' is 2 or 3;

R₂ is H, Cl, Br, F, C₁-C₃ alkyl, -NO₂,

-OCH₃, -SCH₃, CF₃, SO₂CH₃, N(CH₃)₂, CN;

30 R₃ is H, Cl, Br or CH₃.

The compounds of general formula (I) are valuable intermediates for the preparation of the N-(heterocyclic-aminocarbonyl)arylsulfonamides disclosed in our EP-A-7687, to which the reader is referred for further information.

- 5 The said arylsulfonamides possess potent herbicidal and plant growth regulant activities.

The following preferences for certain substituents in the compounds of general formula (I) are based primarily on the activity of the N-(heterocyclicaminocarbonyl)aryl-sulfonamides obtainable from them:

1) A compound of general formula (I) wherein R_3 is H and is para to the sulfonyl group.

2) A compound of preferred 1) wherein R is $C_1 - C_6$ alkyl; $C_2 - C_4$ alkyl substituted with one to four substituents selected from 0 - 3 atoms of F or Cl and 0 - 2 methoxy groups; $C_3 - C_6$ alkenyl; $C_3 - C_4$ alkenyl substituted with 1 - 3 Cl atoms; $C_5 - C_6$ cycloalkyl; $C_5 - C_6$ cycloalkenyl; $C_5 - C_6$ cycloalkyl substituted with any of one to four methyl groups, methoxy, $-C_2H_5$ and Cl; $C_4 - C_7$ cycloalkylalkyl;
 20 $-CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-CH_2OR_7$; $\{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}CH_2O\}_2R_8$ or
 $\{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}CH_2O\}_2R_8$ where R_8 is CH_3 , $-CH_2CH_3$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$ or $-CH_2CH_2Cl$.

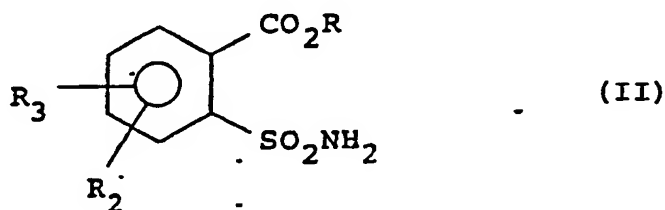
3) A compound of preferred 2) wherein R_2 is H, Cl or CH_3 and R is $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl; $C_3 - C_4$ alkenyl; $C_2 - C_3$ alkyl substituted with $-OCH_3$ or Cl; C_3 -alkenyl substituted with 1 - 3 Cl atoms; $C_5 - C_6$ cycloalkyl; cyclohexenyl; cyclohexyl substituted with 1-3 methyl groups; $-CH_2CH_2OR_7$ where R_7 is $-C_2H_5$, $-CH(CH_3)_2$, phenyl or $-CH_2CH_2Cl$; or $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}CH_2OC_2H_5$.
 30

4) A compound of preferred 3) wherein R_2 and R_3 are both H.

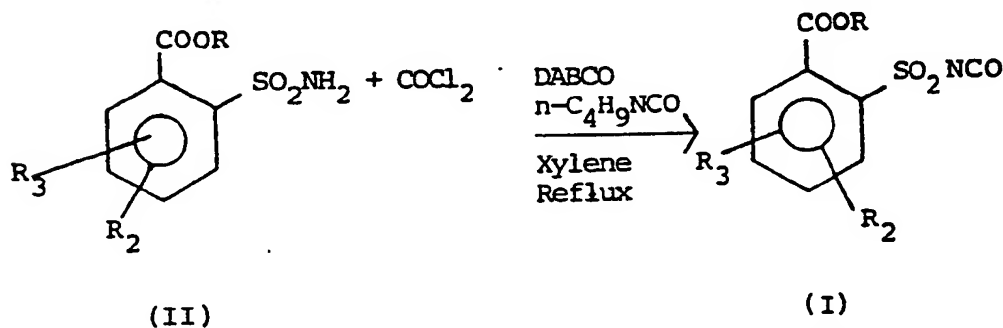
5) A compound of preferred 2, 3 or 4 wherein R is $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl, $C_2 - C_3$ alkyl substituted with Cl; $C_3 - C_4$ alkenyl; $-CH_2CH_2OCH_3$; $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}CH_2OCH_3$; $-CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$; $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}CH_2OC_2H_5$;
 35 or $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$.

Compounds of particular interest include methyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate and isopropyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate.

The compounds of general formula (I) can be made
5 by reacting a corresponding sulfonamide of general formula



wherein R , R_2 and R_3 are as hereinbefore defined,
with phosgene. A preferred method of carrying out this reac-
tion using catalytic amounts of an alkyl isocyanate and 1,4-
10 diaza[2,2,2]bicyclooctane is illustrated below:



A mixture of the appropriate sulfonamide, e.g.
an o-alkoxycarbonyl benzenesulfonamide II such as the
methyl ester, which is known in the art, an alkyl iso-
15 cyanate such as butyl isocyanate and a catalytic amount
of 1,4-diaza [2,2,2]bicyclooctane (DABCO) in xylene or other
inert solvent of sufficiently high boiling point (e.g. $>135^\circ$)
is heated to approximately 135° . Phosgene is added to
the mixture until an excess of phosgene is present as
20 indicated by a drop in the boiling point. (The mixture
is heated further to drive off the excess phosgene).
After the mixture is cooled and filtered to remove a
small amount of insoluble by-products, the solvent and

alkyl isocyanate are distilled off in-vacuo leaving a residue which is the crude sulfonyl isocyanate I.

The following Examples are given by way of illustration only. All temperatures are in °C.

- 5 -

EXAMPLE 1Methyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate

A stirred mixture containing 157 g of methyl 2-sulfamoylbenzoate, 73 g of butyl isocyanate 5 0.3 g of 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane and 1.0 l of xylene was heated to reflux for one half hour. Phosgene gas was then passed into the system under a dry ice reflux condenser allowing the reaction temperature to drop to 120°. This addition was continued until the 10 reflux temperature remained at 120° without further phosgene addition. The temperature of the reaction mixture was then raised to 136° (by removal of the dry ice reflux condenser) after which it was cooled to room temperature and filtered. Evaporation of 15 the filtrate yielded the desired crude sulfonyl isocyanate which could be purified by distillation at 132-138°C under 1.0 to 1.1 mm of mercury pressure. The product is extremely reactive with water so contact with moisture should be scrupulously 20 avoided.

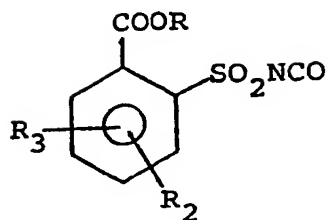
EXAMPLE 2Isopropyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate

To 60.7 g (.25 mole) of isopropyl 2-sulfamoylbenzoate in 300 ml dry (molecular sieves) xylenes was 25 added 25.0 g (.25 mole) N-butyl isocyanate and .1 g 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane. The mixture was heated to reflux temperature and phosgene was slowly bubbled through the solution for 2 hours.

An infrared spectrum of the reaction mixture 30 indicated formation of the desired sulfonylisocyanate (2250 cm^{-1}). The resulting cloudy solution was cooled to room temperature and decanted from a small amount of solid impurity. Evaporation of the resulting clear solution yielded the desired crude sulfonyl isocyanate, 35 which was used in subsequent steps without further purification.

Analogously to these Examples one may prepare the isocyanates listed in Table I.

TABLE I



	<u>R</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>
5	CH ₃	5-F	H
	CH ₃	5-Cl	H
	CH ₃	5-Br	H
	CH ₃	5-NO ₂	H
	CH ₃	5-OCH ₃	H
10	CH ₃	5-CH ₃	H
	CH ₃	5- <u>i</u> -C ₃ H ₇	H
	CH ₃	5-SCH ₃	H
	CH ₃	5-Cl	3-Cl
	CH ₃	5-Cl	3-CH ₃
15	CH ₃	5-F	3-Cl
	CH ₃	5-NO ₂	3-Cl
	CH ₃	5-Br	3-Br
	C ₂ H ₅	6-Cl	H
	C ₂ H ₅	H	H
20	CH ₃	6-Cl	H
	CH ₃	3-CH ₃	H

TABLE I (continued)

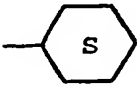
	<u>R</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>
	$n\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7$	H	H
	CHCH_2CH_3 CH_3	H	H
5	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	H	H
	$(\text{CH}_2)_9\text{CH}_3$	H	H
		H	H
	CH_3	4-Cl	H
10	$n\text{-C}_4\text{H}_9$	H	H
	$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_3$ CH_2CH_3	H	H
	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	H	H
	CHCH_2Cl CH_3	H	H
	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	H	H
	$\text{CH}_2(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$	H	H
15	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ Cl	H	H
	CHCH_2Cl CH_2Cl	H	H
	CH_2CCl_3	H	H
	CH_2CF_3	H	H
	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Br}$	H	H
20	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}_3$	H	H
	$(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$	H	H
	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	H	H
	$(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$	H	H
	$\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ CH_3	H	H
25	CH_3	4-Cl	5-Cl
	CH_3	4-Cl	5-Cl

TABLE I (continued)


	<u>R</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>
	CH ₃	4-F	H
	CH ₃	4-Br	H
5	CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H
	(CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	H	H
	CHCH ₂ CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H
	CH ₂ CHCH ₂ CH ₃ CH ₃	H	H
	CHCHCH ₃ \ CH ₃ CH ₃	H	H
10	CH ₂ CBr ₃	H	H
	CHCH ₂ Cl CH ₂ F	H	H
		H	H
	CH ₂ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₃	H	H
	CH ₂ CH ₂ CH(CH ₃) ₂	H	H
15	(CH ₂) ₁₁ CH ₃	H	H
	CH-(CH ₂) ₉ CH ₃ CH ₃	H	H
	CH-CH=CH(CH ₂) ₂ CH ₃ C ₂ H ₅	H	H
	CH(CH ₂) ₇ CH ₃ CH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₃	H	H
	CH ₂ C=CHCH(CH ₃) ₂ Cl	H	H
20	CH ₂ CH=CCl ₂	H	H
	CHCH=CF ₂ CH ₃	H	H

TABLE I (continued)

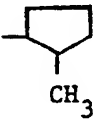
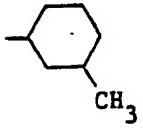
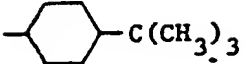
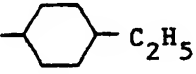
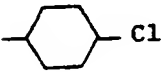
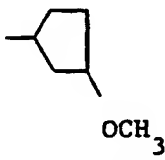
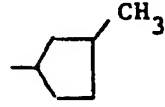
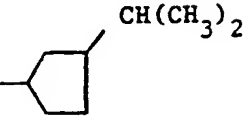
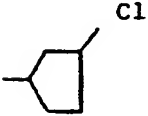
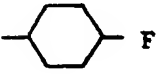

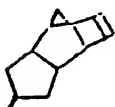
<u>R</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>
$\text{CHCH}=\text{CBr}_2$	H	H
CH_3		
$(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{CH}_3$	H	H
5 	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
10 -cyclo C_8H_{15}	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
	H	H
15 	H	H

TABLE I (continued)

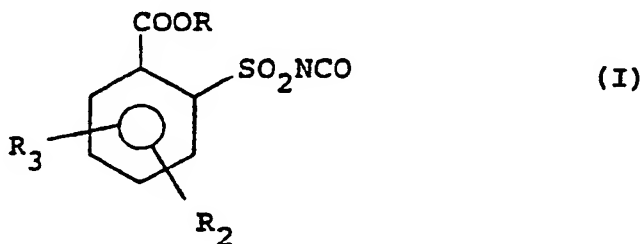
	<u>R</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>
5		H	H
		H	H
		H	H
10		H	H
		H	H
		H	H
	$(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}$	H	H
	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OCH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	H	H
	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OC}_2\text{H}_4\text{Cl}$	H	H
		H	H
15		H	H
		H	H
		H	H
		H	H
	$\text{-(CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O)}_2\text{-CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	H	H
		H	H
		H	H

TABLE I (continued)

<u>R</u>	<u>R₂</u>	<u>R₃</u>
$\begin{array}{c} \text{-(CHCH}_2\text{O)-}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \\ \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	H	H
$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O-} \end{array}$ 	H	H
	H	H
$\begin{array}{c} \text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_4\text{C=C-Cl} \\ \quad \\ \text{ClCl} \end{array}$	H	H

Claims

1. A compound having the general formula



wherein

R is C₁-C₁₂ alkyl; C₃-C₁₀ alkenyl; C₂-C₆ alkyl substituted with one to four substituents selected from 0-3 atoms of F, Cl, Br, 0-2 methoxy groups; C₃-C₆ alkenyl substituted with 1-3 atoms of F, Cl, Br; C₅-C₈ cycloalkyl; C₅-C₈ cycloalkenyl; C₅-C₆ cycloalkyl substituted with any of one to four methyl groups, methoxy, alkyl substituents of C₂-C₄, F, Cl or Br; C₄-C₁₀ cycloalkylalkyl; C₄-C₈ cycloalkylalkyl with 1-2 CH₃; -CH₂CH₂OR₇; CH₂CH₂CH₂OR₇; CH-CH₂OR₇
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH} \end{array}$

where R₇ is -CH₂CH₃, CH(CH₃)₂, phenyl, -CH₂CH₂Cl, -CH₂CCl; {CH₂CH₂O}_n, R₈; {CHCH₂O}_n, R₈ where R₈ is CH₃, -CH₂CH₃
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ | \\ \text{CH} \end{array}$
 -CH(CH₃)₂, phenyl, -CH₂CH₂Cl, -CH₂CCl₃,
 and n' is 2 or 3;

R₂ is H, Cl, Br, F, C₁-C₃ alkyl, -NO₂, -OCH₃, -SCH₃, CF₃, SO₂CH₃, N(CH₃)₂, CN;
 R₃ is H, Cl, Br or CH₃.

2. A compound of claim 1 wherein R₃ is H and is para to the sulfonyl group.

3. A compound of claim 2 wherein R is C₁ - C₆ alkyl; C₂ - C₄ alkyl substituted with one to four substituents selected from 0 - 3 atoms of F or Cl and 0 - 2 methoxy groups;

$C_3 - C_6$ alkenyl; $C_3 - C_4$ alkenyl substituted with 1-3 Cl atoms; $C_5 - C_6$ cycloalkyl; $C_5 - C_6$ cycloalkenyl; $C_5 - C_6$ cycloalkyl substituted with any of one to four methyl groups, methoxy, $-C_2H_5$ and Cl; $C_4 - C_7$ cycloalkylalkyl; $-CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OR_7$; $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}-CH_2OR_7$; $\{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}_2CH_2O}\}_2R_8$ or $\{\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CHCH}_2O}\}_2R_8$ where

R_8 is CH_3 , $-CH_2CH_3$, $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}(CH_3)_2$ or $-CH_2CH_2Cl$.

4. A compound of claim 3 wherein R_2 is H, Cl or CH_3 and R is $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl; $C_3 - C_4$ alkenyl; $C_2 - C_3$ alkyl substituted with $-OCH_3$ or Cl; C_3 -alkenyl substituted with 1 - 3 Cl atoms; $C_5 - C_6$ cycloalkyl; cyclohexenyl; cyclohexyl substituted with 1 - 3 methyl groups; $-CH_2CH_2OR$ where R_7 is $-C_2H_5$, $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}(CH_3)_2$, phenyl or $-CH_2CH_2Cl$; or $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}CH_2OC_2H_5$.

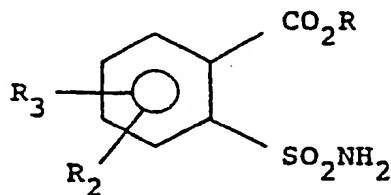
5. A compound of claim 4 wherein R_2 and R_3 are both H.

6. A compound of claim 3, 4 or 5 wherein R is $C_1 - C_4$ alkyl, $C_2 - C_3$ alkyl substituted with Cl; $C_3 - C_4$ alkyl; $-CH_2CH_2OCH_3$; $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}CH_2OCH_3$; $-CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$; $-\underset{\text{CH}_3}{\text{CH}}CH_2OC_2H_5$; or $-CH_2CH_2CH_2OC_2H_5$.

7. Methyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate.

8. Isopropyl 2-(isocyanatosulfonyl)benzoate.

9. A process for preparing a compound of claim 1 which comprises reacting a compound of general formula



wherein R, R_2 and R_3 are as defined in claim 1, with phosgene.

10. A process of claim 1 wherein said reaction is performed in the presence of a catalytic amount of an alkyl isocyanate and a catalytic amount of 1,4-diaza[2,2,2]bicyclooctane in an inert solvent.